

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

October 1985

19961202 094

Author: Ronald Cima

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A	
Approved for public release Distribution Unlimited	

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

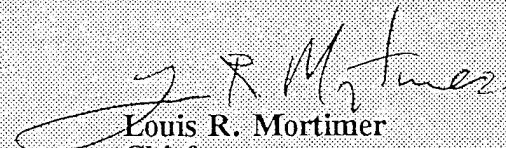
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED	
	<i>OCT 1985</i>	Final	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE A Selective, Annotated Bibliography on Current Indochinese Issues			5. FUNDING NUMBERS
6. AUTHOR(S) Ronald Cima Russell Ross Tuyet Cosslett			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement			
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current Indochina-related issues: Thailand's political strategy of solving the Cambodian question, and the tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups. The bibliography was prepared monthly and incorporates serials and monographs arranged alphabetically by author and title within each section.			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Indochina Cambodia Thailand		15. NUMBER OF PAGES <i>5</i>	
		16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR

Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the *Federal Research Division* of the *Library of Congress* under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress's primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, databases, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202-707-9905, fax 202-707-9920, via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4840.



Louis R. Mortimer
Chief
Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540-4840

PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

"Diplomatic Victory." Su Anakhot (Bangkok), 18-24 July 1985, p. 7 in JPRS-SEA-85-136, 4 September 1985, pp. 73-74.

Editorial states that not enough is being done by the ASEAN countries to apply pressure on Vietnam to disengage from Cambodia. "The ASEAN countries should show solidarity and launch a diplomatic offensive to get the entire world to condemn the invaders." At the same time, the suggestion is made that discussions should be held with the Soviet Union.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

Crossette, Barbara. "Cambodia Rebel Says Time is Growing Short." New York Times, 1 September 1985, p. A5.

KPNLF leader Son Sann says that he has given his guerrilla army a 2-year deadline to provoke and to support a popular uprising in Cambodia. He fears that after that point the Vietnamese will have succeeded sufficiently in changing the ethnic composition of Cambodia to block a nationalist political movement. He also states that the two non-Communist resistance groups urgently needed to expand their political and military activities to limit the influence of the Khmer Rouge inside Cambodia.

Crossette, Barbara. "The Puzzle of Pol Pot's 'Retirement.'" New York Times, 8 September 1985, p. E4.

The retirement of Pol Pot invites speculation about the Khmer Rouge's motives. Some view China, the most important backer of the Khmer Rouge, as responsible, reasoning that the moving aside of old leaders has become the order of the day in Beijing. China is also very much aware that Pol Pot's harsh reputation limits international support for the Cambodian resistance coalition.

Cumming-Bruce, Nicholas. "Pol Pot to be Replaced as Khmer Rouge Chief." Guardian (Manchester), 3 September 1985, p. 6.

In this version of Pol Pot's retirement, the reporter states that it remains to be seen whether he has, in fact, retired, or whether the announcement reflects a purely cosmetic change intended to deflect Vietnam's argument that his presence in the resistance coalition constitutes a main obstacle to any negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean conflict. The move may also reflect a power struggle among Khmer Rouge factions, in which case his successor, Son Sen, also a Khmer Rouge veteran, is unlikely to prove any more acceptable as a negotiating partner to the Vietnamese than Pol Pot.

"Khmer Rebels' Plea: 'Sponsor a Guerrilla'." New York Times, 27 September 1985, p. A6.

Encouraged by the response to its first campaign to raise money for its forces, the KPNLF has opened a second "Sponsor a Guerrilla" drive, complete with a glossy brochure. The fund-raising effort is aimed primarily at Cambodians living in the West and has already raised more than \$15,000.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Diplomacy in Depths of the Jungle." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 5 September 1985, p. 9.

Article describes a meeting between Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge in a remote clearing on the Thai-Cambodian border and the bizarre conditions surrounding a situation where diplomacy ordains that two parties who loath each other carry on a charade of civility because of their mutual need.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Norodom Sihanouk's Popularity is His Coalition's Key Weapon Against Vietnamese." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 5 September 1985, p. 13.

Prince Sihanouk is still the key to the effort to push Vietnam out of Cambodia. His popularity among Cambodians far exceeds that of any other leader despite the fact that he has been in exile for most of the last 16 years. His brutal frankness, however, sometimes embarrasses his allies. The reporter recalls that on a recent visit to Thailand he said that the Khmer Rouge had told him in the early 1970s that when they came to power "they would kill just seven people." Instead, he said, "they killed a million in order to build socialism. Now they want to restore capitalism. I wonder how many people they will have to kill to do that."

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Pol Pot Resignation Seen as a Cosmetic Change for Khmer Rouge." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 4 September 1985, p. 9.

A variety of explanations, based on conjecture rather than on fact, have been put forward as the purpose for Pol Pot's alleged retirement. The most plausible explanation is that it is purely cosmetic. Instead of retiring, Pol Pot--a secretive leader to begin with--simply may have slipped further into the background where he can concentrate on the war against the Vietnamese. The evidence that he may have been the victim of a power struggle is said to be too scanty and too confused to evaluate.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "The Sound and Fury: The Khmer Rouge Need Drama to Restore Their Battered Image." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 22 August 1985, pp. 38-39. HC411.F18

The Khmer Rouge have told their allies that they plan to launch attacks in the area of Phnom Penh in the near future. In the past, predictions by the Khmer Rouge have not always been followed by action. This year, however, all three members of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government are under pressure from ASEAN to accomplish a spectacular military act as a means of restoring faith in the coalition government. The proposed attacks will take the form of sabotage and small-team operations directed against military targets and communications facilities in the capital.